

Official Paper of the Village.

Published Semi-Monthly by  
SAMUEL H. LITTLE,

Editor and Proprietor.

To whom all correspondence should be addressed.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year;

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of

the publisher, until arrears are paid.

## BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

*Mid the houses and the pines,  
Mid the pleasure and the pain,  
And the hopes and the fears,  
We meet this noon of ours.  
We part in more and more,  
Bread upon the waters cast,  
Sail to gather at last.*

*Gold and silver like the sand,  
Will keep slipping through our hands;  
Jewels gleaming like a star,  
Will be hidden in the dark.  
Men and moon and stars will rule,  
But we'll rule over all.*

*Bread upon the waters cast,  
Sail to gather at last.*

*Now the dust is on us and me,  
We're earthly creatures here,  
But the loving word and deed  
To another in his need,  
They'll never leave us.*

*Bread upon the waters cast,  
Sail to gather at last.*

—ED. N. H. G.

## PRECEPT IN PRACTICE.

The large and fashionable church in the most fashionable portion of C— was crowded with its fashionable and appreciative audience, listening to the fashionable discourse of its fashionable and most promising young curate.

The Rev. Mr. Lord had been called only a year ago to his charge and had won the hearts of his congregation.

It was a time all eyes, on the particular Sunday, were turned in that direction. The children came to him, and he was seen in processional, and the young, earnest voice rang through the building, there was a flush of health on his face.

In one of the numerous visits Sydney Vernon made to his parsonage, a year ago, he stopped to have a word from all things worldly, and it was fastened to the heart upon the words of his discourse.

Many were the glances directed at this young and graceful master of fashion, as he distributed his number to the visitors due the Rev. Mr. Lord.

But just past that Sydney Vernon had left, it was observed that he was still more busily engaged than ever, as he passed from the door of his world-renowned Williams, was regarded as the most brilliant portrait prize in the city.

He was, however, wandering neither to the right nor left, but as the day was now drawing along, and the clamor of尘埃 had upon it, was made more urgent through the teachings of the great Example, ever and ever and his master-his chief was pressed up to them, and for a moment lost sight to cover his shame.

Sydney Vernon's weak point was his love for children, and as he left Miss Williams' house, at her doorway, he felt he had done his injustice in his thoughts. He well knew what society expected of him, and he was heartily tired of the emptiness and aimlessness of his existence.

The picture of a home and fire-side of his own, with perhaps children's voices and child-like laughter, was to him a picture with promise. He had supposed Clare Williams to be as full of flesh and folly as the rest.

It appeared to him a hard thing, nowadays, to find a woman to whom the duties of wifehood and motherhood were not congenital elements; but he knew now the girl had deeper feeling, and perhaps, underneath the mass of silk and lace, beat a woman's heart.

It should not be his fault if he did not find it, he determined, with a burst of warmth, feeling that he had exposed himself completely.

Coming up from his business a few afternoons later, he stepped upon a crowded car and saw, seated at the upper end, the girl who since that Sunday morning had so constantly occupied his thoughts.

Wending his way toward her, himself unseen, he was arrested by the sound of a discussion.

Next to her was seated a little child, at its feet lay a large basket, almost too heavy for its slender arms to bear. The infant's eyes were fixed, its tears were dried pleasantly to the conductor's face, who had just demanded her fare.

"Indeed, sir, I find I have lost it, and I have so far to go. Could you not let me ride?"

"We don't supply cars for beggars," was the brutal answer. "Come get off if you can't pay."

Sydney glanced toward Miss Williams. Surely she would come to this poor child's relief. But, with a hasty gesture of disdain, she turned to the friend seated beside her, with the remark:

"They should have separate cars for this class of persons. It is very unpleasant being brought in contact with them, and listening to such discussions. Children should have been born grown up, in my opinion, and in that rank of life never born at all."

But, at this moment, she raises her eyes and they meet the cold, incredulous gaze of the man she has so nearly drawn in the matrimonial web.

## Northville Record.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year;

Our Aim—The People's Welfare.

[Always in Advance]

VOL. IX. NORTHVILLE, WAYNE CO., MICH., FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

NO. 16.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

CLASS.	NAME.	PRICE.
Local.	1/2 page.	\$1.00
Local.	2/3 page.	2.00
Local.	3/4 page.	3.00
Local.	4/5 page.	4.00
Local.	5/6 page.	5.00
Local.	6/7 page.	6.00
Local.	7/8 page.	7.00
Local.	8/9 page.	8.00
Local.	9/10 page.	9.00
Local.	10/11 page.	10.00
Local.	11/12 page.	11.00
Local.	12/13 page.	12.00
Local.	13/14 page.	13.00
Local.	14/15 page.	14.00
Local.	15/16 page.	15.00
Local.	16/17 page.	16.00
Local.	17/18 page.	17.00
Local.	18/19 page.	18.00
Local.	19/20 page.	19.00
Local.	20/21 page.	20.00
Local.	21/22 page.	21.00
Local.	22/23 page.	22.00
Local.	23/24 page.	23.00
Local.	24/25 page.	24.00
Local.	25/26 page.	25.00
Local.	26/27 page.	26.00
Local.	27/28 page.	27.00
Local.	28/29 page.	28.00
Local.	29/30 page.	29.00
Local.	30/31 page.	30.00
Local.	31/32 page.	31.00
Local.	32/33 page.	32.00
Local.	33/34 page.	33.00
Local.	34/35 page.	34.00
Local.	35/36 page.	35.00
Local.	36/37 page.	36.00
Local.	37/38 page.	37.00
Local.	38/39 page.	38.00
Local.	39/40 page.	39.00
Local.	40/41 page.	40.00
Local.	41/42 page.	41.00
Local.	42/43 page.	42.00
Local.	43/44 page.	43.00
Local.	44/45 page.	44.00
Local.	45/46 page.	45.00
Local.	46/47 page.	46.00
Local.	47/48 page.	47.00
Local.	48/49 page.	48.00
Local.	49/50 page.	49.00
Local.	50/51 page.	50.00
Local.	51/52 page.	51.00
Local.	52/53 page.	52.00
Local.	53/54 page.	53.00
Local.	54/55 page.	54.00
Local.	55/56 page.	55.00
Local.	56/57 page.	56.00
Local.	57/58 page.	57.00
Local.	58/59 page.	58.00
Local.	59/60 page.	59.00
Local.	60/61 page.	60.00
Local.	61/62 page.	61.00
Local.	62/63 page.	62.00
Local.	63/64 page.	63.00
Local.	64/65 page.	64.00
Local.	65/66 page.	65.00
Local.	66/67 page.	66.00
Local.	67/68 page.	67.00
Local.	68/69 page.	68.00
Local.	69/70 page.	69.00
Local.	70/71 page.	70.00
Local.	71/72 page.	71.00
Local.	72/73 page.	72.00
Local.	73/74 page.	73.00
Local.	74/75 page.	74.00
Local.	75/76 page.	75.00
Local.	76/77 page.	76.00
Local.	77/78 page.	77.00
Local.	78/79 page.	78.00
Local.	79/80 page.	79.00
Local.	80/81 page.	80.00
Local.	81/82 page.	81.00
Local.	82/83 page.	82.00
Local.	83/84 page.	83.00
Local.	84/85 page.	84.00
Local.	85/86 page.	85.00
Local.	86/87 page.	86.00
Local.	87/88 page.	87.00
Local.	88/89 page.	88.00
Local.	89/90 page.	89.00
Local.	90/91 page.	90.00
Local.	91/92 page.	91.00
Local.	92/93 page.	92.00
Local.	93/94 page.	93.00
Local.	94/95 page.	94.00
Local.	95/96 page.	95.00
Local.	96/97 page.	96.00
Local.	97/98 page.	97.00
Local.	98/99 page.	98.00
Local.	99/100 page.	99.00
Local.	100/101 page.	100.00
Local.	101/102 page.	101.00
Local.	102/103 page.	102.00
Local.	103/104 page.	103.00
Local.	104/105 page.	104.00
Local.	105/106 page.	105.00
Local.	106/107 page.	106.00
Local.	107/108 page.	107.00
Local.	108/109 page.	108.00
Local.	109/110 page.	109.00
Local.	110/111 page.	110.00
Local.	111/112 page.	111.00
Local.	112/113 page.	112.00
Local.	113/114 page.	113.00
Local.	114/115 page.	114.00
Local.	115/116 page.	115.00
Local.	116/117 page.	116.00
Local.	117/118 page.	117.00
Local.	118/119 page.	118.00
Local.	119/120 page.	119.00
Local.	120/121 page.	120.00
Local.	121/122 page.	121.00
Local.	122/123 page.	122.00
Local.	123/124 page.	123.00
Local.	124/125 page.	124.00
Local.	125/126 page.	125.00
Local.	126/127 page.	126.00
Local.	127/128 page.	127.00
Local.	128/129 page.	128.00
Local.	129/130 page.	129.00
Local.	130/131 page.	130.00
Local.	131/132 page.	131.00
Local.	132/133 page.	132.00
Local.	133/134 page.	133.00
Local.	134/135 page.	134.00
Local.	135/136 page.	135.00
Local.	136/137 page.	136.00
Local.	137/138 page.	137.00
Local.	138/139 page.	138.00
Local.	139/140 page.	139.00
Local.	140/141 page.	140.00
Local.	141/142 page.	141.00
Local.	142/143 page.	142.00
Local.	143/144 page.	143.00
Local.	144/145 page.	144.00
Local.	145/146 page.	145.00
Local.	146/147 page.	146.00
Local.	147/148 page.	147.00
Local.	148/149 page.	148.00
Local.	149/150 page.	149.00
Local.	150/151 page.	150.00
Local.	151/152 page.	151.00
Local.	152/153 page.	152.00
Local.	153/154 page.	153.00
Local.	154/155 page.	154.00
Local.	155/156 page.	155.00
Local.	156/157 page.	156.00
Local.	157/158 page.	157.00
Local.	158/159 page.	158.00
Local.	159/160 page.	159.00
Local.	160/161 page.	160.00
Local.	161/162 page.	161.00
Local.	162/163 page.	162.00
Local.	163/164 page.	163.00
Local.	164/165 page.</	





# The Northville Record.

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor & Prop.

NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.

## Value of Thought.

It is not the intense thought of the philosopher and inventor—that thought which has created civilization and revolutionized industry—that is here referred to, but the head-work of which every man is capable in the ordinary affairs of everyday life. The capacity or such thought, however, is seldom a measure of its practice, for thousands who can think don't. This widespread thoughtlessness is the fruitful parent of blunders, errors, loss, improvidence, blighted hopes, regret, and, too often also, of crime; for evil comes from want of thought as well as from lack of sense. How often are mishaps and disasters due mainly to our own heedlessness, excused or denounced with reflection, "I never thought," or, "Oh

It has been well remarked, that the main difference in mental processes between man and the rest of animal creation is the inability of the latter to foresee that certain results will follow certain causes. Although raised high above the remainder of animated nature by the gift of this faculty, yet we, through our inconsiderateness, too often fail to realize the fact, with sufficient vividness to influence our daily lives that nothing is more inexorable than cause and effect. Hence plans thoughtfully matured, and wisely laid and carried out are, barring inevitable mischances, sure to turn out well, whereas the schemes hasty undertaken and executed without reflection, leave a happy issue only by accident.

There are few occupations whose conditions are so favorable to calm reflection as farming; and it is doubtful if there is any in which it can be more beneficial and profitable. Many of the labors of the farm soon become well-nigh mechanical, allowing the mind to

sweat over other interests, and this is of great importance, not only to the increase and even preservation of intelligence, but also to success in life. Under these circumstances, these self-communings, instead of being mud-died, vague or trivial, should be clear, definite and serious. Nor need a farmer go beyond the limits of his own acres for interesting subjects of profitable thought. Not only do the methods of tillage, manuring, and cropping best adapted to his land and circumstances, afford him topics of remunerative reflection, but also the choice of the modes most economical in trouble, time and outlay of accomplishing necessary labor. The science, also, as well as the art of agriculture, should find frequent place in his thoughts, not merely on account of the interest every intelligent man must feel in investigating the causes of the effects, which are either a benefit or injury to him; but also because a clear perception of the principles of his art will enable him to escape many errors and to discover fresh opportunities for their application. It is contended on all hands, that the greatest advance in agriculture has been made since its principles have been made the subject of careful study; and what a strain of the occupation of the farming community at large, is also true concerning that of each of its members.

Pre-eminent success in farming is always the result of diligent thought, and its outcome, careful system. Of two men, one remarkable for sprightly intelligence and a large fund of general information, the other greatly inferior in capacity and acquirements, we frequently see the latter eminently successful in pursuits in which the former has either disastrously failed or is barely making a livelihood. Careful study of the conduct of both will always show that, despite the disparity of their mental endowments, the measure of their success is invariably proportionate to the thought and system each has introduced into the conduct of his affairs. What higher proof could be adduced of the value of thought?

## Shooting a Spr.

"Make my peace with Heaven—how can I, and no priest to hear my confession? Take me to Estella, that may, at least, be judged." "Bah, bah! it's useless your wasting words and time. There is no need to trouble a count-martial. Come, take my advice, either say your prayers in yonder corner, or else sit down quietly to a final glass and another cigarette." As may be imagined, Francisco did not readily abandon the hope of moving the cabecilla to mercy. He begged and prayed to be allowed to live, he reminded him of many incidents of their country, he promised a considerable sum of money, which he had hid away, and of which no one knew but himself. He entreated for sufficient delay that his wife and child might be sent for; but it was of no avail; the partida chief remained obstinate. At length, growing impatient, the latter said: "Come, since you will neither pray, smoke nor drink, I'll find better finish," and he rose to his feet. Francisco, with a bound, was across the room at once, striving to unbar the window which looked out on the back, but he was quickly seized by the two partidas and dragged down. "Now this is behaving foolishly," said Rosas; "you see you are powerless. Again will you have another glass and a smoke? Come, I do not wish to be unfriendly, and I would like to see you as comfortable as possible at the last." "Yes, yes," replied the now thoroughly beaten man, sinking into a chair. "Yes, give me wine, and plenty of it; and see here," he continued, with something like a smile hovering at the corners of his mouth, "see here, since the smoke is to be fuel, let it be a long one—not a cigarette, but a cigar." The landlord was summoned and desired to replenish the pitcher, and as Rosas possessed nothing but cigarettes he was also told to bring a purer. "The longest and the thickest that you have," echoed Francisco, despondently. "And so the wine and cigar were brought, and the cabecilla again resumed his seat front

of Francisco, whose glass he kept continually filled. Under the influence of the liquor, the poor man grew less seriously humorous, affecting to treat the whole affair as a capital joke, of which he and Rosas would laugh at some future day. But whenever his somewhat unsteady pace rested on the cold, expressionless face of the cabecilla, he seemed at once to realize the "point," and instinctively stopped smoking. Then he would quarrel with the quality of the juro, complaining that he could not get it to burn, and making all kinds of difficulties when endeavoring to "light it." Rosas, at length started to his feet, saying that he really must bring the matter to an end. "A compact is a compact," exclaimed Francisco in a thick, unsteady voice. "You have agreed to my smoking a last cigar. If you want me to finish, you had better give me one that will draw. Here, it's out again," and he leaned swaying toward the lamp, missing thewick each time he approached it. Rosas was now pacing to and fro, halting occasionally to watch the apparently futile efforts of the miserably wracked-looking old man.

It is a common recommendation with those who raise flocks for market to plant but few varieties. A successful orchardist in Western New York was asked for a list, to set out in an apple orchard of 3 thousand trees. He answered, "plant 99% Baldwins, and for the remaining one (hesitating)—I would also plant—Baldwin."

The quickest way to improve our pastures when short of manure is to top-dress them, or to pasture sheep for a season, as these animals will exterminate such weeds and grasses as cows will eat. If the pasture cannot be given up to sheep, pasture as many sheep as cows, and it will be found that the pasture will sustain as many cows as when they were pastured alone while the fertility of the pasture will allow an increase in the number of sheep.

It has been well remarked, that the main difference in mental processes between man and the rest of animal creation is the inability of the latter to foresee that certain results will follow certain causes. Although raised high above the remainder of animated nature by the gift of this faculty, yet we, through our inconsiderateness, too often fail to realize the fact, with sufficient vividness to influence our daily lives that nothing is more inexorable than cause and effect. Hence plans thoughtfully matured, and wisely laid and carried out are, barring inevitable mischances, sure to turn out well, whereas the schemes hasty undertaken and executed without reflection, leave a happy issue only by accident.

There are few occupations whose conditions are so favorable to calm reflection as farming; and it is doubtful if there is any in which it can be more beneficial and profitable. Many of the labors of the farm soon become well-nigh mechanical, allowing the mind to

sweat over other interests, and this is of great importance, not only to the increase and even preservation of intelligence, but also to success in life. Under these circumstances, these self-communings, instead of being mud-died, vague or trivial, should be clear, definite and serious. Nor need a farmer go beyond the limits of his own acres for interesting subjects of profitable thought. Not only do the methods of tillage, manuring, and cropping best adapted to his land and circumstances, afford him topics of remunerative reflection, but also the choice of the modes most economical in trouble, time and outlay of accomplishing necessary labor. The science, also, as well as the art of agriculture, should find frequent place in his thoughts, not merely on account of the interest every intelligent man must feel in investigating the causes of the effects, which are either a benefit or injury to him; but also because a clear perception of the principles of his art will enable him to escape many errors and to discover fresh opportunities for their application. It is contended on all hands, that the greatest advance in agriculture has been made since its principles have been made the subject of careful study; and what a strain of the occupation of the farming community at large, is also true concerning that of each of its members.

Pre-eminent success in farming is always the result of diligent thought, and its outcome, careful system. Of two men, one remarkable for sprightly intelligence and a large fund of general information, the other greatly inferior in capacity and acquirements, we frequently see the latter eminently successful in pursuits in which the former has either disastrously failed or is barely making a livelihood. Careful study of the conduct of both will always show that, despite the disparity of their mental endowments, the measure of their success is invariably proportionate to the thought and system each has introduced into the conduct of his affairs. What higher proof could be adduced of the value of thought?

Rosas was across the room at once, striving to unbar the window which looked out on the back, but he was quickly seized by the two partidas and dragged down. "Now this is behaving foolishly," said Rosas; "you see you are powerless. Again will you have another glass and a smoke? Come, I do not wish to be unfriendly, and I would like to see you as comfortable as possible at the last." "Yes, yes," replied the now thoroughly beaten man, sinking into a chair. "Yes, give me wine, and plenty of it; and see here," he continued, with something like a smile hovering at the corners of his mouth, "see here, since the smoke is to be fuel, let it be a long one—not a cigarette, but a cigar." The landlord was summoned and desired to replenish the pitcher, and as Rosas possessed nothing but cigarettes he was also told to bring a purer. "The longest and the thickest that you have," echoed Francisco, despondently. "And so the wine and cigar were brought, and the cabecilla again resumed his seat front

## AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The tendency of the times is clear in the direction of a higher agricultural intelligence. Prejudice and ignorance are retreating before the tread of advancing science, and yielding to practical experience. Iowa State Agri-

culture, he seemed at once to realize the "point," and instinctively stopped smoking. Then he would quarrel with the quality of the juro, complaining that he could not get it to burn, and making all kinds of difficulties when endeavoring to "light it." Rosas, at length started to his feet, saying that he really must bring the matter to an end. "A compact is a compact," ex-

claimed Francisco in a thick, unsteady voice. "You have agreed to my smoking a last cigar. If you want me to finish, you had better give me one that will draw. Here, it's out again," and he leaned swaying toward the lamp, missing thewick each time he approached it. Rosas was now pacing to and fro, halting occasionally to watch the apparently futile efforts of the miserably wracked-looking old man.

It is a common recommendation with those who raise flocks for market to plant but few varieties. A successful orchardist in Western New York was asked for a list, to set out in an apple orchard of 3 thousand trees. He answered, "plant 99% Baldwins, and for the remaining one (hesitating)—I would also plant—Baldwin."

The quickest way to improve our pastures when short of manure is to top-dress them, or to pasture sheep for a season, as these animals will exterminate such weeds and grasses as cows will eat. If the pasture cannot be given up to sheep, pasture as many sheep as cows, and it will be found that the pasture will sustain as many cows as when they were pastured alone while the fertility of the pasture will allow an increase in the number of sheep.

Roots are an important consideration in a house for hens; and their importance goes farther than the fact that they furnish means for the roosts to pass the night in the day. Nature teaches them. Most farmers and many others, following out the old idea that hens must "roost high" to be out of danger from foxes and other enemies, build their roosts at the highest point in the hen-house, so high that in many cases a ladder has to be provided, for the hens to mount to their roosting places. Fowl-carcers and thoughtful hen-raisers put their hen-roosts only five feet from the ground, in some instances only two feet above it, and all at the same height. Fat hens and those full of eggs are frequently injured by jumping from high roosts, and many valuable hens have thus been spoiled. Hen-houses should be made secure against predatory animals, so that the roosts need not be placed out of reach. The roosts should always be placed at the same height, because the hens will all want to roost on the highest one, and there is no room for them. Some are sure to be crowded off and fall to the floor, where they will stay if it is too dark to make a second attempt.

**Springfield Union.**

**The Pea Weevil.**

The sixth report of the Illinois State Entomologist, Dr. Thomas, contains the following on the pea weevil, with remedies and preventive.

"This little beetle, which is usually known as the pea-weevil, is about one-eighth of an inch long, of a rusty black color, with spots and partial bands of gray; the tip of the abdomen white with two very distinct black spots; a very indistinct whitish band a little in front of the middle of each wing-case; and very distinct white band on each behind the middle.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

"They are about one-thirteen

inches long, quite brown and yellow.

"About the month of June, or as soon as the young pea in the pod begins to form and swell, the female begins to egg the outside of the pod.

&lt;p